EXHIBIT 43

COASE 5:44 CV 05344 PBEF DOCUMENT 605-21 Filed 00/08/16 PROCESS ONLY

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
2	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
3	SAN JOSE DIVISION			
4				
	x Case No.			
5	: 5:14-cv-05344-BLF (PSG)			
	:			
6	CISCO SYSTEMS, INC., :			
	:			
7	Plaintiff, :			
	:			
8	vs. :			
	÷			
9	ARISTA NETWORKS, INC., :			
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10	Defendant. :			
	:			
11	x			
12				
13	VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF GREG SATZ			
14	March 23, 2016			
15	HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY			
16	VOLUME 1			
17				
18				
19				
20	Day and district			
21	Reported by			
22	Brooke R. Bohr			
23 24	CSR No. 753 Job No 2272380			
25				
∠5	Pages 1 - 168			
	Page 1			

C@89&5:44CV-05944ZBEF D06UMent 905=31 Filed 00/08/16 PR000430132 HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY

1	VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF GREG SATZ,	1	BOISE, IDAHO
2 3	taken at the instance of the Defendant, at the offices of TUCKER & ASSOCIATES, 605 W. Fort	2	March 23, 2016, 10:10 a.m.
4	Street, in the City of Boise, State of Idaho,	3	
5	commencing at 10:10 a.m., on March 23, 2016,	4	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are now on the record.
6	before Brooke R. Bohr, CSR, RPR, a Notary Public	5	Please note that the microphones are
7	in and for the State of Idaho, pursuant to notice,	6	sensitive and may pick up whispering and private
8 9	and in accordance with the applicable Rules of Civil Procedure.	7	conversations. Please turn off all cell phones or
10	Civil Flocedule.	8	place them away from the microphones as they can
11	APPEARANCES	9	interfere with the deposition audio. Recording
12	FOR PLAINTIFF	10	will continue until all parties agree to go off
1.2	John M. Neukom, Esq.	11	record.
13	QUINN EMAMUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN LLI 50 California Street, 22nd Floor	12	My name is David Cromwell, representing
14	San Francisco, CA 94111	13	Veritext. The date today is March 23, 2016, and
.	(415) 875-6320	14	the time is approximately 10:10 a.m. This
15	johnneukom@quinnemanuel.com	15	deposition is being held at Tucker & Associates
16	FOR DEFENDANT		located at 605 West Fort Street, Boise, Idaho
17	Brian L. Ferrall, Esq. KEKER & VAN NEST LLP	16	· · · · ·
1 /	633 Battery Street	17	83702, and is being taken by counsel for the
18	San Francisco, CA 94111	18	defendant.
	(415) 391-5400	19	The caption of this case is Cisco
19	bferrall@kvn.com	20	Systems, Inc. v. Arista Networks, Inc. This case
20 21		21	is filed in the United States District Court,
22		22	Northern District of California, San Jose
23		23	Division, Case No. 5:14-CV-05344-BLF PSG. The
24		24	name of the witness is Greg Satz.
25		25	At this time, the attorneys present in
	Page 2		Page 4
1	WITNESS	1	the room will identify themselves and the parties
2 3	GREG SATZ Page: Examination by Mr. Ferrall 5	2	they represent.
4	Examination by Mr. Neukom 151	3	MR. FERRALL: Brian Ferrall of Keker &
5	Further Examination by Mr. Ferrall 158	4	Van Nest on behalf of Arista Networks.
6	****	5	MR. NEUKOM: John Neukom for the plaintiff.
7		6	THE COURT: Our court reporter, Brooke Bohr,
8 9	EXHIBITS	7	representing Veritext, will swear in the witness,
	Page:	8	and we can proceed.
10		9	and the same process.
	Exhibit 400 Greg Satz LinkedIn 13 Exhibit 401 "TOPS-20 DECnet-20 Programmers 22	10	GREG SATZ,
12	Guide and Operations Manual"	11	produced as a witness at the instance of the
13	Earlie 400 One man B	12	Defendant, having been first duly sworn, was
14	Exhibit 402 One-page Document with 36 Bates No. KL-883	13	examined and testified as follows:
	Exhibit 403 Document Beginning Bates No. 69	14	Crammed and testified as follows.
16	ARISTANDCA00022465	15	EXAMINATION
16	Exhibit 404 Document Beginning Bates No. 84	16	BY MR. FERRALL:
17	CSI-CLI-00359132	17	Q. Good morning, Mr. Satz. Can you please
18	Exhibit 405 One-page Document Bates No. 106 CSI-CLI-00746924	18	state your full name.
19	CD1-CD1-00/7-0724		,
20	Exhibit 406 Document Bates No. CSI-CLI-01828732 112	19	A. Greg Leonard Satz.
20	Through Bates No. CSI-CLI-01828783 Exhibit 407 Document Beginning Bates No. 141	20	Q. Mr. Satz, you are not represented by
21	CSI-CLI-01295215	21	counsel today; is that right?
22	E 171, 400 D	22	A. Correct.
23	Exhibit 408 Document Beginning Bates No. 143 CSI-CLI-01295181	23	Q. Have you ever been deposed before?
24		24	A. I have.
25	****	25	Q. All right. So you know the basic
	Page 3		Page 5

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1	you were there?	1	performance, a traffic prioritization. Somebody
2	A. Yes, that's fair to say.	2	else would write that and then have the code that
3	Q. Did you have a role in determining how	3	did that trick, whatever that trick was, and we
4	the command line interface would evolve?	4	didn't have anything to do with that aspect of it
5	MR. NEUKOM: Objection; vague.	5	because that was somebody else's responsibility,
6	Q. BY MR. FERRALL: Yeah. Strike that.	6	somebody else's coding, another manager, another
7	Let me rephrase that.	7	organization within engineering.
8	A. I was going to ask you for a	8	Q. So the commands themselves, would you
9	clarification.	9	consider that part of this API or is that distinct
10	Q. Did you have input into the command	10	from it?
11	line interface?	11	MR. NEUKOM: Objection; vague and compound.
12	A. Yeah. I was going to draw a	12	Q. BY MR. FERRALL: Meaning the words of
13	distinction for the benefit of that. So the	13	the command itself, is that
14	command line interface is a generic term, isn't	14	A. Was content.
15	descriptive enough, because there's the content of	15	Q. That's content, not the API part?
16	it and there's the mechanics of it. So for the	16	A. Right.
17	purpose of answering, I had some responsibility	17	Q. All right.
18	for the mechanics of it; the content of it was	18	A. The code itself that did the parsing
19	distributed around the engineering organization in	19	was ultimately what Terry Slattery and Rob Widmer
20	an effort to deliver services and products.	20	and other folks redesigned.
21	Q. Okay. Can you help me understand	21	Q. Let's go back a little bit to your
22	what explain a little more what the difference	22	pre-Cisco employment history. Can you summarize
23	is between the mechanics and the content?	23	that for me, please.
24	A. So everyone knows these days the term	24	A. I mean, how far back do we want to go?
25	API, application programming interface. That's	25	Q. Well, just just in terms of the
	Page 10	25	Page 12
1	probably the closest generic term that would	1	places you've worked. If you could list where you
1 2	probably the closest generic term that would describe the mechanics. We would provide a way	1 2	places you've worked. If you could list where you worked after from college on.
2	describe the mechanics. We would provide a way	2	worked after from college on.
3	describe the mechanics. We would provide a way other people could add a command, provide hooks		worked after from college on. A. So, technically, my first job out of
3 4	describe the mechanics. We would provide a way other people could add a command, provide hooks back to code they would write. And so the what	2 3	worked after from college on. A. So, technically, my first job out of college after my undergraduate degree was New York
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C@89&5:44CV-05944ZBEF D06ument 905=31 Filed 00/08/16 PR00650P132 HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY

1 "Stunford Ethertip/Gateway User and Configuration 2 Guide." 3 A. Yeah. 4 Q. Had you ever seen this before? 5 A. I'm sure I have. I don't have a 6 recollection of it, and I don't remember this date at all. This is a pretty late date. 8 Q. Do you know Glenn Truitt? 9 A. I do. 10 Q. What did he work on at Stanford? 11 A. In longer remember. I do know that 2 be had his hands in this software, but a lot of 13 people did. Jeffrey Mobile, Benji Levy. This was - this code was a lot of research work. And 15 so if one of the graduate students felt there was 16 an application they wanted to experiment with, this really was the beginning of what then became 18 the multi-protocol router and Cisco's router. 18 the multi-protocol router and Cisco's router. 19 So - oh, yeah, there's some really old really old stuff bere. 21 Q. Did you become familiar with it? 22 did stuff bere. 23 A. Yes. 24 Q. Yeah? How did you become familiar with it? 25 value at a basic terminal with 8232 into some 5 device that converted the commands into network 5 protocols and used that across the network to talk 7 to mainframes. That was state of the art. 25 So - oh, so and used that across the network to talk 7 to mainframes. That was state of the art. 26 So mands an used that across the network to talk 7 to mainframes. That was state of the art. 27 So oh you used a basic terminal with 8232 into some 5 device that converted the commands into network 6 protocols and used that across the network to talk 7 to mainframes. That was state of the art. 27 So oh you would say to use the purpose of the normal mode, then, as opposed to 10 the privileged mode. 28 They por you would so be the graduate of the purpose of the normal mode, then, as opposed to 10 the privileged mode in this interface processor. It allowed you to take an 18 RS232 terminal and sit on the network whould get that 14 character, do something with it, and ship you back 16 the couptu. 30 So that's what a TIP was, terminal 17 interface processor. It allowed you to take an 18 RS232 terminal				
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Page 27 Page 29	22 23	different software bases. Q. So if I could ask you to turn to Page 6	22 23	with? A. That's a very common and important
	22 23 24	different software bases. Q. So if I could ask you to turn to Page 6 of that Exhibit 36.	22 23 24	with? A. That's a very common and important command.

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1 A. It gave the device the ability to 2 decide what data flows it would allow through or 3 prevent, and/or connections that people could make 4 to the box. So if, for example, your department 5 wasn't allowed to use this particular box, we 6 could create an access. list so you couldn't use 7 it. 8 Q. Was – to your knowledge, was access. list used in any other operating systems or 9 softwares, software? 11 MR. NEUKOM: Objection; foundation. 12 THE WITNESS: I cant say I've ever seen 13 access. list before this application. 14 Q. BY MR. FERRALI.: The next command here 15 Is – it says' arptable.* What is that, do you 16 know? 17 A. Yes, address resolution protocol. So 18 that was the mechanism that computers used to 19 discover each other's – I'm going to get really 10 boring here – 48-bit ethernet address and match 11 in their 32-bit IP address. 22 Q. And was the address resolution protocol 23 something that was known outside of the Stanford 14 network context? 15 A. You'll need coffee. 16 MR. NEUKOM: Objection; lack of foundation. 27 attribution. 28 page there are a number of commands that have in 29 not give the context of the stanford Tipe. 20 A. Oh, yes, it was a standard. 20 Page 30 21 MR. NEUKOM: Objection; lack of foundation. 21 The foundation. 22 of A. Oh, yes, it was a standard. 23 of the double of the stanford Tipe. 24 A. You'll need coffee. 25 MR. NEUKOM: And think, actually, Brian, 1 26 MR. NEUKOM: Okay. 27 A. Yes, Ald think, actually, Brian, 1 28 Og. BY MR. FERRALI.: Thank you. 29 Q. Well — 30 MR. NEUKOM: Okay. 30 MR. NEUKOM: Okay. 31 MR. NEUKOM: Okay. 32 MR. NEUKOM: Okay. 33 A. You'll need coffee. 34 MR. NEUKOM: Okay. 35 A. You'll need coffee. 36 MR. NEUKOM: Okay. 37 A. Yes, ald think, actually, Brian, 1 38 A. You'll need coffee. 39 MR. NEUKOM: Okay. 30 A. Yes, and the will be back that the 30 A. You'll need coffee. 31 MR. NEUKOM: Okay. 32 A. Whe time I spent time with the 33 objective the formation and the parser. 34 A. You'll need coffee. 35 A. Oh, yes, it was a standard. 36 On the access that th				
3 prevent, and/or connections that people could make 4 to the box. So if, for example, your department 5 wasn't allowed to use this particular box, we 6 could create an access.list so you couldn't use 7 ii. 8 Q. Was — to your knowledge, was 9 access.list used in any other operating systems or 10 softwares, software? 11 MR, NEUKOM: Objection; foundation. 12 THE WITNESS: I can't say I veever seen 13 A. Yes, address resolution protocol. So 16 that was the mechanism that computers used to 17 A. Yes, address resolution protocol. So 18 that was the mechanism that computers used to 19 discover each other's — Tm going to get really 20 boring here — 48-bit ethernet address and match 21 it to their 23-bit IP address. 22 Q. And was the address resolution protocol 23 something that was known outside of the Stanford 24 network context? 25 A. Oh, yes, it was a standard. 26 page 30 1 MR, NEUKOM: Objection; lack of foundation, 2 calls for speculation. 3 Q. BY MR, FERRALL: Now, don't worry, I'm 4 not going to go through every command in here. 5 A. You'll need coffee. 6 MR, NEUKOM: Okay, 15 Q. BY MR, FERRALL: Now, don't worry, I'm 16 didn't — you said a little while back that the 17 more in the stanford than the stanford to didn't — you said a little while back that the 18 next — just to make sure the transcript is clean, 19 after discussing access.list, 10 you said of the stanford TIP? 10 non listed is arptable. 11 MR, PERRALL: Than's — you're right. 12 That's not correct. That was — I skipped one. 13 MR, NEUKOM: Okay, 14 A. By the time I spent time with the 15 show commands used in the Stanford TIP? 16 A. Yesh. I didn't od a lot of work with 16 show commands used in the Stanford TIP? 20 Q. Okay. 21 A. By the time I spent time with the 22 software, I had been rewritten and the parser, 23 which is the interesting part for this discussion, 24 had been changed. So a lot of these commands are 25 almost like looking at them new again. There's 26 almost like looking at them new again. There's 27 life of the command in here. 28 almos	1			
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5 wasn't allowed to use this particular box, we 6 could create an access, list so ould create an access, list so ould rease an access, list used in any other operating systems or 8	3		_	-
could create an access. list so you couldn't use 7 ii. 8 Q. Was—to your knowledge, was 9 access list used in any other operating systems or 10 softwares, software? 11 MR. NEUKOM: Objection; foundation. 12 THE WITNESS: I can't say I've ever seen 13 access. list before this application. 14 Q. BY MR. FERRALL: The next command here 15 is—it says "arp.table." What is that, do you 16 know? 17 A. Yes, address resolution protocol. So 18 that was the mechanism that computers used to 19 discover each other's—I'm going to get really 20 boring here—48-bit ethemet address and match 21 it to their 32-bit IP address. 22 Q. And was the address resolution protocol 23 something that was known outside of the Stanford 24 network context? 25 A. Oh, yes, it was a standard. 26 and was the address resolution protocol 27 a calls for speculation. 28 Q. BY MR. FERRALL: Now, don't worry, I'm 29 and going to go through every command in here. 29 A. You'll need coffee. 20 A. Wou'll need coffee. 21 didn't—you said a little while back that the 22 net stream of the stanford one listed is any.table. 23 MR. NEUKOM: And I think, actually, Brian, I didn't—you said a little while back that the 29 next—jout to make sure the transcript is clean, and refresses in a public. 30 MR. NEUKOM: And I think, actually, Brian, I didn't—you said a little while back that the 31 next—jout to make sure the threaser; pits clean, and the part one listed is any.table. 31 MR. PERRALL: Than's — you're right. 32 MR. PERKALL: Were you familiar with 5 show commands used in the Stanford TIP? 33 A. Yeah, I didn't do a lot of work with 18 the TIP, so I can't say I have a great familiarity with this version of the software. 34 mich the position of these commands are 35 dimost like looking at them new again. There's 35 dimost like looking at them new again. There's 36 almost like looking at them new again. There's 36 almost like looking at them new again. There's 36 almost like looking at them new again. There's 37 the proposed in this source. 38 almost like looking at them new			_	
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9 access.list used in any other operating systems or loss oftwares, software? 10 softwares, software? 11 MR. NEUKOM: Objection: foundation. 12 THE WITNESS: I can't say I've ever seen loss occess.list before this application. 13 access.list before this application. 14 Q. BY MR. FERRALL: The next command here is it says "arp.table." What is that, do you loss where the sis it says arp.table." What is that, do you loss where the sis it says arp.table. What is that, do you loss where the sis it says arp.table. What is that, do you loss over each other's I'm going to get really loboring here 48-bit etherate address and match it to their 32-bit IP address. 20 Q. And was the address resolution protocol something that was known outside of the Stanford network context? 21 A. Oh, yes, it was a standard. 22 Q. And was the address resolution protocol something that was known outside of the Stanford network context? 23 A. Oh, yes, it was a standard. 24 A. Oh, yes, it was a standard. 25 A. Oh, yes, it was a standard. 26 MR. NEUKOM: Objection; lack of foundation, on going to go through every command in here. 27 A. You'll need coffee. 28 MR. NEUKOM: And I think, actually, Brian, I didn't - you said a little while back that the not one listed is arp.table. 39 After discussing access.list, you said the next one little while back that the next just to make sure the transcript is clean, after discussing access.list, you said the next one little while back that the hord of the software. 30 MR. NEUKOM: Obey. 30 MR. FERRALL: Thank you. 31 MR. NEUKOM: Obey. 32 MR. FERRALL: Were you familiar with the the Tip, so I can't say I have a great familiarity with this version of the software. 33 which is the interesting part for this discussion, had been changed. So a lot of these commands are almost like looking at them new again. There's lamber of a brown of a lamber of a brown of a lamber of the software. 34 A. By the time I spent time with the software. 35 Allow you to include them or not include hem. So you I don't				
10 Isee at the bottom of Page 8 of Exhibit 36. But my question is more general, which is were you aware of a banner command before you went to access.list before this application. 12 13 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	8			
MR. NEUKOM: Objection; foundation. THE WITNESS: I can't say I've ever seen a accessifist before this application. Q. BY MR. FERRALL: The next command here is is—it says "arp.table." What is that, do you knows the mechanism that computers used to discover each other's—I'm going to get really oboring here—48-bit ethernet address and match ti to their 32-bit IP address. The moting that was known outside of the Stanford and the metvork context? MR. NEUKOM: Objection; lack of foundation, calls for speculation. MR. NEUKOM: Objection; lack of foundation, calls for speculation. MR. NEUKOM: Objection; lack of foundation, calls for speculation. MR. NEUKOM: And I think, actually, Brian, I didn't—you said a little while back that the not going to go through every command in here. MR. NEUKOM: And I think, actually, Brian, I didn't—you said a little while back that the not going to go through every command in here. MR. NEUKOM: Objection; lack of foundation, calls for speculation. MR. FERRALL: Than's—you're right. MR. NEUKOM: Okay. MR. FERRALL: Were you familiar with show commands used in the Stanford TIP? A. Yeah. I didn't do a lot of work with the the TIP, so I can't say I have a great familiarity with this version of the software. Q. Okay. A. By the time I spent time with the software, it had been rewritten and the parser, with his version of the software. Q. Okay. almost far anythere from 15 to 20 different operating anywhere from 15 to 20 different operating swyther from 15 to 20 different operating swyther from 15 to 20 different operating swythers from 15 to 20 different opesating swyther from 15 to 20 different opesati	9			
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1	did, while it had the same capability, was more	1	evolved. And I can't speak to that as much.
2	robust, had a higher performance capability.	2	Q. BY MR. FERRALL: Okay. But
3	Because as the networks evolved, you needed to be	3	A. But managing that was important.
4	able to push data faster. And Stanford's code was	4	Q. And just by way of example, you
5	basic. It was there to just move the data, not	5	mentioned IGRP.
6	move it with the requirements that the next few	6	A. Um-hum.
7	years dictated. And a lot of what Kirk did was to	7	Q. And that was a technology that Cisco
8	create high-speed interfaces, and that's what	8	chose to keep proprietary, right?
9	Wellfleet showed up to compete on was could they	9	A. Yes.
10	go faster than Cisco. And it created an arms	10	Q. All right. And there were other
11	race, as it were. Who could go faster.	11	technologies that Cisco was involved in
12	Q. Now, you mentioned IETF, and I think	12	developing, like BGP, for example?
13	earlier today you mentioned RFCs. Can you tell me	13	A. Right.
14	what an RFC is?	14	Q. And that Cisco chose to publish RFCs
15	A. Request for comments.	15	about, right?
16	Q. And what's the purpose of a request for	16	A. Well, Cisco didn't publish the RFCs.
17	comment?	17	Cisco a person like Kirk might be a part of the
18	A. To create a protocol definition or	18	team that developed BGP and then Kirk would have
19	solution and to publish it as a request for	19	his name on it with a Cisco title, but it wasn't
20	comments in an effort to move it forward as a	20	Cisco, it was actually Kirk. And the RFC itself
21	proposed solution and a trial solution and then a	21	is an open document. So just to make that
22	committed solution, as the solution progressed	22	distinction.
23	through a community and an implementation and a	23	If there was a protocol that showed up
24	trial and then some feedback. So it was an	24	from the IETF, Cisco was typically involved.
25	engineering group. Their goal was to deliver	25	Q. And what was your involvement in
	Page 66		Page 68
1	something working. Companies would try to use it	1	IETF in IETF? Did you
1 2	something working. Companies would try to use it as to competitive advantages. But the	1 2	-
	as to competitive advantages. But the		IETF in IETF? Did you A. I would go to the meetings and attend various functions and decide, based on the
2		2	A. I would go to the meetings and attend
2	as to competitive advantages. But the standards body existed to create a level playing	2 3	A. I would go to the meetings and attend various functions and decide, based on the
2 3 4	as to competitive advantages. But the standards body existed to create a level playing field.	2 3 4	A. I would go to the meetings and attend various functions and decide, based on the software responsibility I had, to participate in
2 3 4 5	as to competitive advantages. But the standards body existed to create a level playing field. Q. And did you have a view at the time as	2 3 4 5	A. I would go to the meetings and attend various functions and decide, based on the software responsibility I had, to participate in different standards or not.
2 3 4 5 6	as to competitive advantages. But the standards body existed to create a level playing field. Q. And did you have a view at the time as to the importance of publishing technology through	2 3 4 5 6	A. I would go to the meetings and attend various functions and decide, based on the software responsibility I had, to participate in different standards or not. MR. FERRALL: Let's mark this as the next
2 3 4 5 6 7	as to competitive advantages. But the standards body existed to create a level playing field. Q. And did you have a view at the time as to the importance of publishing technology through RFCs? Well, let me strike that. That was a	2 3 4 5 6 7	A. I would go to the meetings and attend various functions and decide, based on the software responsibility I had, to participate in different standards or not. MR. FERRALL: Let's mark this as the next exhibit.
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1	document, at least a year.	1	called an SNMP community.
2	Q. And do you remember any particular	2	Do you see that?
3	parts that you contributed, specifically?	3	A. Yes.
_	A. I think I did an RFC for a MIB for	\equiv	
5		5	Q. Is that consistent with your definition
_	CLNS, another protocol stack that since disappeared.	6	of SNMP community that you just described? A. Yeah. It's more mind-numbing when you
6 7	Q. Was there a have you ever heard of	7	see it in words.
8	the term "SNMP server"?	8	Q. I couldn't agree more.
9	A. Oh, the command line, parsed for the	9	A. Yeah. It turns out a lot of these
10			things are written to be really obtuse. They are
	yeah configuration? Um-hum. Yes, I created that.	10	
11		11	not intended to be obtuse, but they have a
12	Q. What's is there such a thing as an	12	structure to them that when you turn it into
13	SNMP server, or what does that term mean?	13	English or a simple picture it takes a lot of this
14	A.—Wow.	14	out. They tried to make a more generic
15	MR. NEUKOM: Objection; lack of foundation,	15	mathematical underpinning to a mapping that added
16	calls for opinion testimony.	16	a level of complexity that just ultimately wasn't
17	THE WITNESS: I think all of that code is	17	necessary. But they were trying to be very
18	gone now. The SNMP server was the way to tell the		flexible.
19	router software that it was to be an SNMP it	19	Q. Okay. But this notion of community as
20	was to start the SNMP protocol. So it would then	20	described in the Exhibit 403 is the same as the
21	begin to listen to and process SNMP packets. And	21	community that you understood when you
22	it was probably one of the first commands	22	A. I made the implementation simpler
23	implemented as part of this RFC to implement it	23	because of adding a whole layer. The idea, if I
24	and create an SNMP protocol within the Cisco	24	can remember any of this craziness, is that you
25	software.	25	would have a table of no different than a
	Page 70		Page 72
1	MR. NEUKOM: And, Brian, I rescind my prior	1	database in today's language and you could be
2	objection. Pardon me.	2	able pull out individual things. And so they
3	THE WITNESS: Hey, just because I write it,	3	wanted to be able to map authorizations to
4	doesn't mean I'm the expert.	4	individual entries in the database. And the
5	MR. FERRALL: You can't you can't		
6		5	implementation I did was to make it an all or
	rescind. No rescinding objections, Mr. Neukom.	5 6	implementation I did was to make it an all or nothing. Because if somebody wanted that level of
7			-
7 8	rescind. No rescinding objections, Mr. Neukom.	6	nothing. Because if somebody wanted that level of
_	rescind. No rescinding objections, Mr. Neukom. Q. BY MR. FERRALL: What's what's the	6 7	nothing. Because if somebody wanted that level of specificity they'd ask for it and then we'd go
8	rescind. No rescinding objections, Mr. Neukom. Q. BY MR. FERRALL: What's what's the notion of community in the context of SNMP?	6 7 8	nothing. Because if somebody wanted that level of specificity they'd ask for it and then we'd go back and put all that crazy complexity into the
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1	were willing to listen to his know. So I	1	that one little line of parsing, no. I mean
2	that's a really good story about Vint.	2	overall the task was probably two to three months
3	Q. Well, on this issue of SNMP community,	3	to do the full SNMP stack.
4	do you remember how this discussion came about in	_	Q. Okay. And how long did it take you to
5	the context of the IETF working group?	5	come up with the names for the commands for the
6	A. What happened with this protocol is	6	for SNMP functionality?
7	these four people went off and created this,	7	A. 15 seconds, conceptually, five seconds.
8	brought it back to the IETF and said we should use	8	I mean, this is the name, type it in, move on.
9	this. And it was actually done at the behest of	9	Q. And to be clear, though, the original
10	the mediation result by Vint to say, okay, we're	10	parser on the first generation of Cisco products,
11	going to take all of these ideas that you have for	11	that was already written by the time you joined;
12	all of your different proposals and we're going to	12	is that right?
13	bring it down to this. So they went and did this.	13	A. Well, the EtherTIP-style parser, to use
14	So it was really done in a small group of these	14	this document as a basis, wasn't a parser in a
15	four, maybe a half-dozen people, published this	15	sense that it had a common code base. It was just
16	document and then they brought it back to the IETF	16	individual programming statements to consume
17	to ratify or get the feedback loop that the IETF	17	tokens. So the distinction being there's a bunch
18	is.	18	of subtertians (sp) whose job it is to do
19	So the communities were intended to be	19	something versus individual lines of code
20	a very flexible generic solution to an access	20	scattered thousands of places that consumed tokens
21	mechanism as they wrote it.	21	that parse. So that was the EtherTIP style and
22	Q. Okay. And so you you implemented a	22	then Terry Slattery and Widmer put it together in
23	simpler version	23	a common set of code and created data structures
24	A. A subset.	24	and a programming interface and documentation on
25	Q of the community that these four	25	how to use it.
	Page 74		Page 76
1	authors had proposed.	1	So by the time I don't remember
1 2	authors had proposed. A. Yeah. Exactly. And that was in this	1 2	So by the time I don't remember where SNMP falls within that. And I can't
2	A. Yeah. Exactly. And that was in this	2	where SNMP falls within that. And I can't
2 3	A. Yeah. Exactly. And that was in this '89 timeframe. Since then the code has been	2 3	where SNMP falls within that. And I can't remember when I typed it in, if I was typing it
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Yeah. Exactly. And that was in this '89 timeframe. Since then the code has been that I wrote has been thrown out and they bought a third party, I think from Mr. Case. I think Cisco went and bought his software and just got a whole bunch of new features instead of writing it themselves and moved on. And I have no idea what those parse commands look like. I don't even think I've I still run a Cisco router, and I don't think I've enabled SNMP. Q. So in implementing, for example, the SNMP server community function, were you responsible either directly or indirectly for implementing the functional code? A. I was. Q. All right. And was that directly? Were you actually writing that A. I wrote the code. Q. You wrote the code? A. The first version, yes. Q. And for that function, do you have any sense of how long it took you to write that code?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	where SNMP falls within that. And I can't remember when I typed it in, if I was typing it into the old style or Slattery had already done his work. Do you have a date for Slattery's Q. Yeah. And that's what I was just looking for. I don't A. Yeah, because I think I I think these commands were before Slattery's work, because I was a manager by then when I got Slattery to redo the parser. Q. Right. And I will want to get to that. I've got to dig documents out. But at 1990, 1991, does that sound about right A. Yeah. Q for Terry Slattery's work? A. Yeah. This was the late '80s, yeah. Q. Okay. And while we're there, am I right that you were the person who hired Terry, right? A. I did. Q. Okay. All right. We'll come back to that in a little bit.

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1	service. And so I called them a server, like you	1	anymore.
2	would on an operating system running as a separate	2	Q. So am I right, then, that "monitor" in
3	process. So it was just a distinction I happened	3	the command terminal monitor refers to monitoring
4	to use just from where I had come from.	4	the bug diagnostics?
5	Q. In the Unix context, what how was	5	A. It is actually monitoring anything that
6	that manifest itself, or what's an example of that	6	gets printed to the console port.
7	in the Unix context?	7	Q. Okay.
8	A. Well, Unix is what is on these phones.	8	A. Which the important stuff was the
9	It is Linux. It is just the next generation of	9	diagnostics. It is the old world screen sharing
10	it. And so it is any arbitrary process running in	10	of today.
11	the background that people might call a demon that	11	Q. And did you write the code to implement
12	provides a service. I mean you your you go	12	that feature?
13	to the web, you're talking to a web server. It	13	A. Yes.
14	just happens to be a dash in the configuration	14	Q. When did you do that, approximately?
15	language.	15	A. Wherever it shows up in the manuals.
16	Q. Right.	16	Q. Early, early years?
17	A. Maybe that helps with the modern	17	A. Yeah, because we needed that to help
18	analysis in comparison, as opposed to a routing	18	improve our proficiency to debug so we didn't have
19	protocol or a switching engine or a link layer,	19	to be at the office.
20	like an ARP. I mean, there's all these different	20	Q. And how did you come upon the selection
21	components.	21	of the command terminal monitor for that?
22	Q. Okay. I think we can put that aside.	22	A. The same expediency I did all of them:
23	So are you familiar with the terminal	23	Monitor, sounds good, next.
24	monitor command?	24	Q. Okay.
25	A. Yes.	25	A. Yeah. Unless Kirk didn't like my
	Page 98		Page 100
1	O And do you know the origins of that?	1	choice I think it was just whatever that struck
1	Q. And do you know the origins of that?	1 2	choice, I think it was just whatever that struck
2	A. I think I wrote it.	2	me as a as what it did as I could perceive it
2 3	A. I think I wrote it.Q. Okay. What function does the terminal	2 3	me as a as what it did as I could perceive it from the point of view at the time.
2 3 4	A. I think I wrote it. Q. Okay. What function does the terminal monitor command invoke?	2 3 4	me as a as what it did as I could perceive it from the point of view at the time. Q. Have you ever heard of the term
2 3 4 5	A. I think I wrote it.Q. Okay. What function does the terminal monitor command invoke?A. I now use it without thinking. So the	2 3 4 5	me as a as what it did as I could perceive it from the point of view at the time. Q. Have you ever heard of the term well, strike that.
2 3 4 5 6	A. I think I wrote it. Q. Okay. What function does the terminal monitor command invoke? A. I now use it without thinking. So the ability to figure out what's happening in a piece	2 3 4 5 6	me as a as what it did as I could perceive it from the point of view at the time. Q. Have you ever heard of the term well, strike that. Have you ever heard of people in your
2 3 4 5 6 7	A. I think I wrote it. Q. Okay. What function does the terminal monitor command invoke? A. I now use it without thinking. So the ability to figure out what's happening in a piece of software requires some diagnostics. And so we	2 3 4 5 6 7	me as a as what it did as I could perceive it from the point of view at the time. Q. Have you ever heard of the term well, strike that. Have you ever heard of people in your field characterizing a command as a "generic"
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A. I think I wrote it. Q. Okay. What function does the terminal monitor command invoke? A. I now use it without thinking. So the ability to figure out what's happening in a piece of software requires some diagnostics. And so we created a lot of debug commands that would print	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	me as a as what it did as I could perceive it from the point of view at the time. Q. Have you ever heard of the term well, strike that. Have you ever heard of people in your field characterizing a command as a "generic command"?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A. I think I wrote it. Q. Okay. What function does the terminal monitor command invoke? A. I now use it without thinking. So the ability to figure out what's happening in a piece of software requires some diagnostics. And so we created a lot of debug commands that would print out the debugging. The debugging typically only	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	me as a as what it did as I could perceive it from the point of view at the time. Q. Have you ever heard of the term well, strike that. Have you ever heard of people in your field characterizing a command as a "generic command"? A. Yes.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. I think I wrote it. Q. Okay. What function does the terminal monitor command invoke? A. I now use it without thinking. So the ability to figure out what's happening in a piece of software requires some diagnostics. And so we created a lot of debug commands that would print out the debugging. The debugging typically only went to the console which, in the good old big iron hardware, wasn't a bitmap display, but just an RS-232 port, and usually it was hooked to a good old-fashioned terminal in today's perspective. So the stream of debug diagnostic messages would come out this console port and if you're sitting at home, trying to connect in and do some debugging, it couldn't get there from here. The data was going over to your office in some terminal and the only way to look at it was to attach a stream back to where you were, and that was what monitor did. It said send me anything that came out on the console to my	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	me as a as what it did as I could perceive it from the point of view at the time. Q. Have you ever heard of the term well, strike that. Have you ever heard of people in your field characterizing a command as a "generic command"? A. Yes. Q. What does that mean to you? A. Like "show." It is everywhere. Q. And how would you contrast that concept of a generic command like show versus a nongeneric command? A. Its applicability to many different aspects or areas. So to I mean to use the word "generic" is not really clear, but it's probably if you look at it in the hierarchy sense, the top note is pretty generic. And depending on how many commands under it so relationship to the other commands around it or below it, if it is the root of a very deep tree, it's going to be
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. I think I wrote it. Q. Okay. What function does the terminal monitor command invoke? A. I now use it without thinking. So the ability to figure out what's happening in a piece of software requires some diagnostics. And so we created a lot of debug commands that would print out the debugging. The debugging typically only went to the console which, in the good old big iron hardware, wasn't a bitmap display, but just an RS-232 port, and usually it was hooked to a good old-fashioned terminal in today's perspective. So the stream of debug diagnostic messages would come out this console port and if you're sitting at home, trying to connect in and do some debugging, it couldn't get there from here. The data was going over to your office in some terminal and the only way to look at it was to attach a stream back to where you were, and that was what monitor did. It said send me anything that came out on the console to my virtual terminal connection.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	me as a as what it did as I could perceive it from the point of view at the time. Q. Have you ever heard of the term well, strike that. Have you ever heard of people in your field characterizing a command as a "generic command"? A. Yes. Q. What does that mean to you? A. Like "show." It is everywhere. Q. And how would you contrast that concept of a generic command like show versus a nongeneric command? A. Its applicability to many different aspects or areas. So to I mean to use the word "generic" is not really clear, but it's probably if you look at it in the hierarchy sense, the top note is pretty generic. And depending on how many commands under it so relationship to the other commands around it or below it, if it is the root of a very deep tree, it's going to be more generic than if it's just one layer deep.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	A. I think I wrote it. Q. Okay. What function does the terminal monitor command invoke? A. I now use it without thinking. So the ability to figure out what's happening in a piece of software requires some diagnostics. And so we created a lot of debug commands that would print out the debugging. The debugging typically only went to the console which, in the good old big iron hardware, wasn't a bitmap display, but just an RS-232 port, and usually it was hooked to a good old-fashioned terminal in today's perspective. So the stream of debug diagnostic messages would come out this console port and if you're sitting at home, trying to connect in and do some debugging, it couldn't get there from here. The data was going over to your office in some terminal and the only way to look at it was to attach a stream back to where you were, and that was what monitor did. It said send me anything that came out on the console to my virtual terminal connection. Now all laptops have bitmap displays	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	me as a as what it did as I could perceive it from the point of view at the time. Q. Have you ever heard of the term well, strike that. Have you ever heard of people in your field characterizing a command as a "generic command"? A. Yes. Q. What does that mean to you? A. Like "show." It is everywhere. Q. And how would you contrast that concept of a generic command like show versus a nongeneric command? A. Its applicability to many different aspects or areas. So to I mean to use the word "generic" is not really clear, but it's probably if you look at it in the hierarchy sense, the top note is pretty generic. And depending on how many commands under it so relationship to the other commands around it or below it, if it is the root of a very deep tree, it's going to be more generic than if it's just one layer deep. And its applicability therefore expands out.
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1	Q. Yeah.	1	testified that you don't remember any instances,
2	A. I wasn't hands-on at that point.	2	any historical instances, of Cisco using the word
3	Q. Okay.	3	"proprietary" with respect to the CLI command set.
4	A. There are generations of people who	4	Do I have that right?
5	went on to do that stuff.	5	A. Yes.
6	Q. So, Mr. Yeager you're not	6	Q. Okay. So I just have one question
7	Mr. Yeager. I was looking at	7	which goes the other way.
8	Mr. Satz, do you own Cisco stock	8	Based on your experiences at Cisco,
9	•	9	
	anymore?		do you remember any instance in which Cisco made an announcement or made a statement that its CLI
10	A. No. Well, I probably have some shares	10	
11	in a retirement account, I think. So, yeah, I	11	command set was it was okay if competitors
12	probably have a few, but not a lot.	12	wanted to use it?
13	Q. Do you own any Arista stock?	13	A. Never heard that either.
14	A. No. I have stayed out of the	14	Q. Okay. And you I think you smiled a
15	technology buying. I had enough risk in that.	15	little bit when you said you never heard that.
16	Q. That's a wise move for the past six	16	Why?
17	months, right?	17	A. No, it's a brilliant question. I
18	A. Well, pick your time.	18	appreciated it.
19	Q. Right. Okay.	19	The only thing I can say in my
20	Did you have you spoken to anyone	20	recollection of usage is because I wouldn't
21	in-house at Cisco, employee at Cisco, about this	21	call it a universal language, but it was the
22	case?	22	Cisco language, that there was a big effort to
23	A. Kirk. After Morgridge, I had dinner	23	script Cisco. And outside of SNMP, there was no
24	with him, and then I had dinner with him again a	24	real remote control interface. So if you as a
25	few weeks ago. Both times it came up; both times	25	network operator wanted to toggle an interface up
	Page 150		Page 152
1	he said. "After your deposition we'll talk. I'm	1	or down or change some performance parameters.
1 2	he said, "After your deposition we'll talk. I'm not going to talk to you before." And I said.	1 2	or down or change some performance parameters, there was a whole push in the '90s to connect to
2	not going to talk to you before." And I said,	2	there was a whole push in the '90s to connect to
2 3	not going to talk to you before." And I said, "Fine with me."	2	there was a whole push in the '90s to connect to the router, type robotically type commands at
2 3 4	not going to talk to you before." And I said, "Fine with me." I'm trying to remember if there was	2 3 4	there was a whole push in the '90s to connect to' the router, type robotically type commands at it.
2 3 4 5	not going to talk to you before." And I said, "Fine with me." I'm trying to remember if there was anything interesting. He was pretty good my	2 3 4 5	there was a whole push in the '90s to connect to the router, type robotically type commands at it. And so there were scripting interfaces
2 3 4 5 6	not going to talk to you before." And I said, "Fine with me." I'm trying to remember if there was anything interesting. He was pretty good my wife was commenting on it, "Yeah, he really wanted	2 3 4 5 6	there was a whole push in the '90s to connect to the router, type robotically type commands at it. And so there were scripting interfaces or scripting attachments that, you know, as
2 3 4 5 6 7	not going to talk to you before." And I said, "Fine with me." I'm trying to remember if there was anything interesting. He was pretty good my wife was commenting on it, "Yeah, he really wanted to tell you stuff, but he really kept his mouth	2 3 4 5 6 7	there was a whole push in the '90s to connect to the router, type robotically type commands at it. And so there were scripting interfaces or scripting attachments that, you know, as engineers we're, like, okay, we could see your
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	not going to talk to you before." And I said, "Fine with me." I'm trying to remember if there was anything interesting. He was pretty good my wife was commenting on it, "Yeah, he really wanted to tell you stuff, but he really kept his mouth shut." Yeah, that was he's smart.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	there was a whole push in the '90s to connect to the router, type robotically type commands at it. And so there were scripting interfaces or scripting attachments that, you know, as engineers we're, like, okay, we could see your need to do that. Great. And we don't have a
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	not going to talk to you before." And I said, "Fine with me." I'm trying to remember if there was anything interesting. He was pretty good my wife was commenting on it, "Yeah, he really wanted to tell you stuff, but he really kept his mouth shut." Yeah, that was he's smart. I'll have to let's let that sit.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	there was a whole push in the '90s to connect to the router, type robotically type commands at it. And so there were scripting interfaces or scripting attachments that, you know, as engineers we're, like, okay, we could see your need to do that. Great. And we don't have a better solution than that and that's the way to
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Exhibit 405 is a one-page document marked CSI-CLI-00746924. Exhibit 406 begins CSI-CLI-01828732, and for this document I'll read the last number because I think we're all unclear whether it is one versus multiple documents. This ends with Bates stamp CSI-CLI-01828783. Exhibit 407 begins Bates stamp CSI-CLI-01295215. And Exhibit 408 begins CSI-CLI-01295181. MR. NEUKOM: Thanks all. MR. FERRALL: Agreed. Thank you. (The deposition concluded at 3:31 p.m.) -00000-	1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	I, BROOKE R. BOHR, a Notary Public in and for the State of Idaho, do hereby certify: That prior to being examined, the witness named in the foregoing deposition was by me duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; That said deposition was taken down by me in shorthand at the time and place therein named and thereafter reduced into typewriting under my direction, and that the foregoing transcript contains a full, true, and verbatim record of the said deposition. I further certify that I have no interest in the event of the action. WITNESS my hand and seal March 30, 2016.
4 t 5 6 -	VERIFICATION I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on		rage 106